

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"WHEN ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D,—THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

VOL. XII.

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[From the Trumpet.]

A SERMON,

Delivered before the First Parish in Malden, Mass. on
the Annual Fast, April 5, 1832.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, Pastor.

TEXT.—"Presumptuous are they, self-willed;
they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities."
2 Peter, ii. 10.

This was spoken of a certain descrip-
tion of persons who professed the christian
name, but maintained unchristian doctrines
and practices, to the injury of the christian
cause. The fact is expressed in the
beginning of the chapter:—"But there
were false prophets also among the people,
even as there shall be false teachers among
you, who privily shall bring in damnable
heresies, even denying the Lord that
bought them, and bring upon themselves
swift destruction. And many shall follow
their pernicious ways, by reason of whom
the way of truth shall be evil spoken of."

This is what made the conduct of those
people a matter of more particular concern
to the apostle, the circumstance that they
bore the christian name, and professed that
they supported principles and practices
which were countenanced by the christian
religion. This was calculated to excite
hurtful prejudices against the christian
cause, since they who understood not the
truth were likely to blend these corrup-
tions with christianity itself, and so turn a
deaf ear to all the teachers, good or bad,
of this denomination. Therefore the
apostle, with great zeal and earnestness,
urged it upon the faithful of his brethren,
to be alive in their exertions, to avert the
injury to the christian religion, which
would otherwise accrue from the conduct
of those apostates. They who loved the
pure religion of Jesus, were required to
evince to the world, that their religion
gave no countenance to the unhalloved
principles of those presumptuous, self-
willed, and unrighteous professors.

Similar duties, under similar circum-
stances, are incumbent on the faithful in
all ages of the church. Whenever a class
of people who attain to notoriety in the
christian profession, pretend to the sanc-
tion of the christian religion for principles
and practices which are corrupt, it is the
duty of all the lovers of the primitive
religion of Jesus to stand forth, and endeavor
to teach the community how to distin-
guish between the good and the bad, be-
tween the pure principles of the gospel of
Christ, and the corruptions of designing
men.

It shall be our business on this occasion,
to consider, and pass our judgment, on the
course adopted and pursued by a class of
the American clergy, having, it appears,
the sanction and support of their people.—
We will not indulge in invidiousness—but
we are bound to be faithful in the dis-
charge of our duties to ourselves and our
country. And we will comply with the
request of our Chief Magistrate, in his
Proclamation for this day of Fasting and
Prayer, which he expresses in the follow-
ing words:—"May it be a season for faith-
ful self-examination, and of effectual re-
pentance to the follies and vices of individuals,
and the sins of the land."

The description of our fellow citizens
of whom I have spoken, have made them-
selves so conspicuous in their religious
movements, that they attract the greater
share of the public notice, and their con-
duct will consequently have the more ef-
fect, touching the honor or disgrace of the
christian name; and especially will their
conduct which I refer to, affect the credit
of the christian name, since it appears to
be their religious conduct, growing out of
their religious principles.

In the first place, instead of going about
with meekness and love, feeding the people
with knowledge and understanding, incul-
cating a veneration for our republican in-
stitutions, and an equal respect to all as
citizens, according to their moral
and political worth,—they go about in a
presumptuous and haughty spirit, scatter-
ing the seeds of discord, strife and hatred;
calculating a disregard to the equal rights
granted by republican institutions;
reckless of modesty and justice, defaming
the characters and insulting the memory
of our most excellent patriots and states-
men who have not subscribed to their dog-
mas; and pushing for the acquisition of
the entire political control of the country.
It is too much to say, were it not too true
the unsaid.

You remember the bold and public propo-
sition of one of their popular Doctors of
divinity, ventured on the day for cele-
brating our national independence, for a
christian party in politics, to combine with
a resolution to exclude every man from
office in our country, who will not give his
assent to the doctrines of the Trin-

ity, and of endless misery. And you re-
member the contempt with which he treat-
ed the name of the then acting President
of the United States, because he pre-
ferred a Unitarian to a Trinitarian meeting;
which he was pleased insultingly to de-
nominate, a personal preference of a Socian
conventicle to a christian temple. Nor
have you forgotten the same Doctor's de-
cision more recently published in answer
to Mr. Whittemore's public inquiries, that
Universalists should not be regarded as
possessing equal civil rights with those of
his religious sect. The same principle is
presumptuously lettered in capitals, upon
the hoisted flags of those limitarian priests
in Connecticut, who refused to pray in the
Legislature of that State, because that
body invited a Universalist in his turn to
pray with them.

You remember the report of the Ameri-
can Sunday School Union in which they
confidently reckoned that they might ex-
ert such an influence as soon to have all
the government of our country in their
hands, or in the hands of those whose
sentiments they should form. And you also
recollect the sentiment advanced a few
years since, by the head of one of their
theological schools in this State, even be-
fore our State legislature; a sentiment
which would result in the disfranchise-
ment of all who do not profess the doc-
trine of hell torments in the invisible world.
And you have seen that, though compara-
tively few have ventured a direct and pub-
lic avowal of such sentiments, yet the re-
ligious sect to which these men belong
have quite generally concurred and united
in movements which partake of the same
spirit, and co-operate with the principles
and plans which these men avow. Efforts
are made in places where there is any
prospect of success, to carry political
elections on party religious principles; and
they who are sent out by the schools
under these men's direction, as teachers of
religion, are found exerting their influence,
and some of them even at the polls, for
these sectarian and anti-republican meas-
ures.

But the leading ones are becoming more
and more daring. Dr. Wilson, of Albany,
New York, in a recent sermon delivered
in that city, and reported by a stenogra-
pher who is one of his admirers, and also
in a pamphlet which he has published,—
has gone beyond what I should have ex-
pected, even of such men as I have had
occasion to consider that class of the
American clergy. He has boldly labored
to stir up his brethren, to make vigorous
effort for carrying into effectual operation
their principle, that no man is fit for office
unless he subscribes to the fundamental
articles of their creed. He repr sents that
Washington was an unfit man for the
Presidency, being no better than an infi-
del, and that of the seven Presidents of the
United States, they all "did that which
was evil in the sight of the Lord," mean-
ing that, like those kings of Israel of
whom this was said, they were ungodly
men, and unfit to rule.

But what has been the crime of all our
Presidents? Have they been immoral
and profligate in their lives? Or have
they ever attempted to infringe on the
equal rights of the Calvinistic sect, or to
curtail their fair opportunities to dissemi-
nate their sentiments? No: their only
crime has been, that they did not themselves
believe in Calvinism. Yes, the revered
Washington, that invaluable gift of God to
us, who evinced a pious faith in God, and
by a life of toil devoted to the good of
mankind, proved his possession of unyield-
ing principles of moral and political patri-
otism and purity, and of benevolence and
virtue, must yet be defamed, his memory
must be insulted, because his mind was
too large to be cramped and warped to the
absurd creeds of these religious aspirants
for power.

But Dr. Wilson testifies that he stands
not alone in the sentiment he utters. He
assured his hearers that if other ministers
did not preach upon these subjects, it was
not because they did not think of them,
and talk of them too, among themselves:
they were the frequent subjects of con-
versation among them! It appears hence
that Dr. Wilson in this case did but pro-
claim the sentiment of the clergy in gen-
eral with whom he associates. Surely if
St. Peter were alive at the present time,
he would apply to these persons the lan-
guage which heads this discourse:—"Pre-
sumptuous are they, self-willed; they are
not afraid to speak evil of dignities." And
again, "these are wells without water,
clouds that are carried with a tempest;
whom the mist of darkness is reserved for
ever."

The speaking evil of dignities here
meant by the apostle, could not have been
merely a just exposure and reproof of the
real vices of men in office; for the meek
and faithful, exposure and correction of
moral depravity in all, the high as well as
low, and the rich as well as poor, was be-
coming the office of the christian minis-
try. It could give no just occasion for of-
fence, nor could it cause the way of truth
to be evil spoken of. But the practice
which received so high censure from the
apostle, was evidently that of evil speak-
ing, slander or calumny, against the rulers
of the country,—an unjust abuse of the

characters and the authority of the rulers
tending to promote disrespect and disorder
among the people,—which was not only
an injury to the community at large, but
coming from professed christians, would
excite opposition in the friends of the
government to the christian cause.

So in the present case, with regard to
the conduct of those to whom the words
of the text so aptly apply,—we complain
not of their severity upon the vices of our
country, even of our rulers. Let them
castigate vice with a whip of a thousand
thongs, and we will join in their assistance;
for the very business which I am now en-
gaged in, is the castigation of vice, even
of spiritual wickedness in high places.—
Let them also go to work, with the use of
Bible and reason, to combat religious
errors,—and we will be co-workers with
them. But what we complain of, is their
calumny and abuse of the best of men,
and their efforts to effect their proscrip-
tion, because of their honest and peace-
able difference in doctrinal opinion.

This conduct is as opposite to the prin-
ciples of the christian religion, as it is to
the principles of our free constitutions.—
And coming from the loudest pretenders
to piety and religion, so loud as to drown
the humbler pretensions of liberal chris-
tians, the effect is to produce in thousands
who are unacquainted with the less known
principles of pure christianity, a disgust
for all religion, and a plunge into the op-
posite extreme of infidelity and scepticism.
And it is with reference to this
danger that I call your attention to this
subject now, more than to the danger of
their succeeding to gain their longed for
power, which I discussed in a Thanksgiv-
ing, and also in a Fast Sermon, two
and three years ago.

There are thousands who cannot under-
stand and believe the doctrines of these
men, and whose situation affords them not
the opportunity, or whose prejudice is a
prevention, of their being properly ac-
quainted with the simple and beautiful
doctrines of the gospel. When they see
a numerous class of the loudest professors
of religion, who are so popular as to bear
the name of Orthodox, engaged in such
schemes of restless ambition, defaming
the fairest characters because of a doctrinal
difference, and striving for political and
ecclesiastical power,—and all this under a
pretended zeal for religion,—the sight
of these things throws their minds into a re-
spect of past events. They recall to
mind the prisons, the racks, the fiery coals,
the halters, and all the instruments and
engines of torture, which have been lib-
erally employed by professed zeal for reli-
gion, to rule the consciences of men. They
think of the rivers of blood which have
been spilt, and the thousands of innocent
dissenters whom even their brother chris-
tians have cruelly put to death, because
they said the honor of God and the good
of religion required it. And they reason-
ably infer from the manoeuvres of these
men in our own country, the spirit they
manifest, and the use they make of what
power they do in some places acquire, that
if such opportunities should offer as have
offered in other countries, we should see
as dreadful fruits of what would be called
religious zeal. An abhorrence to the
very name of religion becomes the result.
It appears to them a mere engine of po-
litical intrigue and tyranny.

And in the second place, the means em-
ployed by these men to support and build up
their cause, increases the suspicion of their
honesty and moral integrity. When they
have set out to collect money for the edu-
cation of young men for their ministry, it
has been represented to the people that
the design was to educate, gratis, pious
young men of all denominations of chris-
tians. It was known and designed that
Methodists, Universalists, and Unitarians,
would consider themselves included, and
of course be more free to give. But it
was at length ascertained that by all de-
nominations of Christians, they meant only
those who hold the different forms of Cal-
vinism. It is manifest that their construc-
tion on the phrase, all denominations of
christians, was held in secret reservation,
for the purpose of deceiving, and drawing
money from the pockets of those who would
not have given if they had known the
facts.

The American S. S. Union, when it
was formed for the purpose of training the
minds of children in their own peculiar
sentiments, managed to draw in the money
and children of liberal christians, by pro-
claiming that it was an impartial concern,
free from sectarianism, a plan in which all
christians could unite. But this decep-
tion was soon exposed by the very prac-
tice of the schools.

When benevolent individuals began to
associate for furnishing the poor with
their vicinity with Bibles, these leaders
took advantage of this benevolent disposi-
tion, formed an American Bible Society
for an extensive system of operation, which
they soon made a wealthy institution, for
extensive book speculation, to the benefit
of that religious party.

When the public sentiment was seen to
be setting in favor of reform in respect to
the use of intoxicating liquors, some of
these leaders took immediate advantage of
this excellent state of public feeling, form-

ed a temperance association, and collect-
ed thirty thousand dollars as a permanent
fund, which certainly is not needed to
make men temperate, but will be used to
support agents for the advancement of their
religious schemes. Such is the art, and
the slight of hand, which they have em-
ployed in aid of their cause.

And then the means which they have
often employed in raising religious excite-
ments for proselyting purposes, discovering
so much art, and theatrical manoeuvre, de-
signed to work on the passions of the tim-
id, and to deceive the unwary, all go to
strengthen the conviction, that there is a
woful lack of the leaven of soberness and
sincerity in their hearts.

My friends, this conduct of religionists
at which I have now briefly hinted, is hav-
ing a lamentable effect in the multiplica-
tion of infidels, and scoffers at all religion.
It is known to be the cause which excited
to open action the infidels of the west, to
disseminate doctrines but little less appal-
ling than the present doctrines of the Or-
thodox themselves.

I have put myself to the disagreeable
task, to mention these unpleasant facts in
the principles and actions of a portion of
our religious fellow citizens, for no other
purpose than to do good. I deal not in
slander. I do not pronounce a whole
body corrupt because of the depravity of a
few obscure members. I do but modestly
hint at a few undeniable facts, touching
the political religious course of popular lead-
ers in the ranks of Limitarians, in which
there seems to be too much acquiescence
among the people. I would awaken my
hearers to a sense of the magnitude of the
evil which must result from the unchristian
religious movements of the day, unless we
can, by the blessing of God, disseminate
widely the pure principles of gospel truth.
Come out then, be separate from them by
reason of whom the christian religion is
evil spoken of. Touch not the unclean
thing. Never employ your religion as an
engine of political manoeuvre; never sac-
rilegiously degrade the christian name to
any vile use, nor seek the aid of vile or
dishonest means to advance your spiritual
or religious interests.

On you, my friends, with your brethren
scattered abroad in the land,—that is, on
the cause which you are engaged in, de-
pends, under God, the salvation of our
country;—its salvation from ecclesiastical
tyranny on the one hand, and from free-
zing infidelity on the other.

The religion which you profess can never
ask the aid of proscription for its sup-
port. It can never seek to be advanced
by means of terror or deceit. For it con-
sists not in passionate exercise of feeling,
nor in external form,—but in internal light.
It must, therefore, it can only be advanced
by evidence and argument. It is the voice
of God to man, saying, "come now, and
let us reason together."

Do not shrink, my brethren, from the
responsibility which is implied in the re-
marks I have made, on the magnitude of
the good to our country which depends on
the cause which you espouse. It throws no
overwhelming task upon you. Your way
is plain and easy. It is only to go along
in the spirit and practice of your principles
of doctrine. Your doctrine is fundamen-
tally and constitutionally different from all
the creeds of men. It has no seeds of per-
secution in its nature. When men em-
brace doctrines which make them feel that
they are guarding and securing the eternal
welfare of themselves and others, it carries
them beyond the sphere in which Heaven
placed them to act. They are like an ig-
norant slave exalted to the throne, so zealous
that their authority will be doubted,
and so fearful that their great work will
be hindered, that they breathe destruction
and misery around upon the people. And
hypocrites also, who would use a profession
of religion as a means of worldly advan-
tage, or an engine of political ambition, are
most likely to adopt that which is most
terrible, pompous, and showy.

But the religion which you profess, en-
trusts the immortal interest of the universe
to the safe care of God, and breathing in-
to your hearts the spirit of universal love,
enjoins on you only those duties which re-
late to the prosperity, peace, and happi-
ness of mankind, here on earth. Your
trust is in that sure foundation which God
hath laid in Zion, of which it is said by the
prophet, "He that believeth shall not make
past." He shall use no violence, no means
incompatible with the spirituality, gentle-
ness, and purity of the cause.

Let us arise, then, and walk in the maj-
esty of gospel light and goodness, that our
light may shine before men, and teach
them to distinguish between christianity
itself, and the corrupt doctrines of men
which they have honored with the same
name. Let it be seen that while in other
countries, the people have known no rest-
ing place between the gross superstitions
of Popery and the dreary waste of sciep-
ticism, we have found a rational religion;
a religion which is not fostered by igno-
rance, but is the child of light and knowl-
edge, and is suited to the wants of all
thinking beings. It bids us view all men
in the relationship of brethren, having the
same right as we, without any political
or civil disability, peaceably to think and be-
lieve as evidence shall appear to them;

and it teaches us to regard sin as a present
evil, virtue as a present good, and Al-
mighty God as the unfailing Friend and
Benefactor of our race. It breathes the
sentiment, not of presumptuous distur-
bance of other's sacred rights, because of
an honest difference on doctrine, but of
peace on earth, and good will to men.

This religion forbids its advocates en-
gaging in warlike schemes for exciting no-
isy strife and tumult, drumming up for a
christian party in politics, to attempt the
seizure of power to deprive other good
citizens of equal rights, and in the strug-
gle for worldly power to defame the great-
est worthies; presumptuous and self-willed,
calumniating dignities: but it imperiously
requires us, in our character as christians,
to strive for the things which make for
peace; while we firmly support our own
rights, sacredly to regard the equal rights
of others; and in gentleness, honesty and
love, inculcating those pure sentiments of
moral and religious truth, which will sway
with a heavenly dominion, a perfect law of
liberty, the hearts and lives of men. Then
will our rulers, going out from among a
good and well instructed people, be such
as will rule for the good of the country.
Our walls will be salvation, our canopy a
halo of glory, and all the air be peace.

[From the Magazine and Advocate.]

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A PREACHER.

No. 2.

It was on a beautiful and sunny morning
of one of the first days in September, 1820,
that accompanied by Br. M. we left the
city of Hudson, and proceeded quietly and
leisurely towards Claverack. The full
bounty of the season poured from the over-
flowing hand of eternal Beneficence, was
every where perceptible, and could not
fail of exciting the consciousness of the
care of our heavenly Father. And with
this consciousness, came the recollection
of the dependence of the whole animal crea-
tion upon the plan and operation of that
system of providence which rolls round
the seasons, and accompanies each with its
appropriate benefits and enjoyments. And
with these impressions, came also, the
warm and devout feelings of gratitude to
the "Father of mercies," for the displays
of his paternity, in the gift of his varied
and universal bounty—a munificence that
"satisfies the wants of every living thing."

The treasures of thousands of orchards,
on the right hand and on the left,—and
especially the peach trees, which were bend-
ing to the earth beneath the burden of their
fruit, crowned the labors of the husband-
man, and taught him the great lesson of
the goodness of God. Peaches are not
produced in some sections of our country,
and especially, in that whence we had
come. To obtain a few dozen was there-
fore an object of some importance, for
which efficient means were soon adopted.

A substantial brick house,—situated a
short distance from the range of the street,
yet not separated from it by any enclosure,
and which appeared to have been former-
ly occupied as a tavern, with the appen-
dages of a fine yard of peach trees adjoin-
ing, furnished every facility of approach,
and every reason to hope for a favorable
answer to our humble request. Approach-
ing the door, Br. M. alighted, and applied
the knocker, while it devolved on his com-
panion to remain in the carriage and hold
the horse. In a moment the door was
opened, and a venerable female whose
head was frosted by full seventy winters—
plainly dressed, but active and intelligent,
appeared, and, in a dialect strangely tin-
ctured with German, asked what was want-
ed? The request was put in form for a
few peaches. Her natural and national
kindness would not suffer him to go unac-
companied—she would go with him lest
he should not find the best fruit. While
gathering it, Br. M. who had some knowl-
edge of the German, addressed the inquiry
to her in that language—whether she was
not German? To this, the characteristic
ya was responded, and the question re-
turned—how he came to understand German?
She was answered—"with a view to read
the Testament." "Then you are a preach-
er?" The moment this was admitted, he
was further asked—"of what denomina-
tion?" His reply was prompt—"of the
Universalist," though it was foreseen that
the good old matron might be shocked at
its announcement. "My God!" she ex-
claimed, greatly agitated, and in a dialect
half English, half German, inquired,—
"who is with you?" She was told—when
she came bustling out to the road—ran up
to the carriage, tears coursing each other
down her cheeks, and said "you must come
in." But we cannot—we are on a jour-
ney, must go so far to-day and must be ex-
cused.

The good old lady entreated—"Do come
in, I want to talk so very much; for would
you believe it, here I have been a poor
old German woman, opposed by every
body—my minister, and my family, and
have believed this glorious doctrine of uni-
versal salvation these thirty years. No
body learned it to me, I found it in the
blessed Bible."

To behold her joy, to hear her endless
narration, and to witness the expression of
her heart-felt sense of the goodness of God,
combined to render the scene greatly in-
teresting. We wept in sympathy with this

mother in Israel, and commending each other to the care and kindness of heaven, we pursued our journey. A year afterwards, we again met this excellent woman and learned her name.

Let no one say hereafter that the Bible never makes Universalists—nor let any despair of fuding the doctrine of the salvation of all men taught in that blessed book, when a person situated as old Mrs. M. was, can find it there in defiance of her prepossessions and the faith of all her friends.

BARNABAS.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

—And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, MAY 11.

IMMORTALITY.

Zion's Advocate of last week (will "Florilla" allow us to speak of that paper once more?) takes notice of, for the purpose of ridiculing, a remark in Br. Spear's account of his late tour in Maine, published in this paper, in which it is mentioned that in company at Br. Rayner's the idea was started of "the immortality of the whole creation." Such an idea Editor Wilson considers as an evidence of gross credulity on the part of Universalists; but he does not attempt to controvert it, in any other way than to sneer at it. As to that idea, we know not how it may be—whether it be well or ill founded; nor did Br. Spear say that it was discussed as a matter of positive belief by any of the company. It was merely "started," and there were some considerations so grateful about it as to recommend it to favor. But any favor shown to such an agreeable idea is "credulity," is it? Does not Mr. Wilson know that some of the most sound and learned men in Christendom have favored such an idea? Nay, does he not know that even the celebrated John Wesley—the man after whom every Methodist child and every Seminary of learning, furniture and all, are named, was an avowed and a decided advocate for the same idea? Was he, therefore, both sceptical and credulous? We hope now, Br. Spear will favor us with some Essays on the subject. We dare say they will be able and interesting; though we doubt whether Mr. Wilson will ever read one of them. He may find it more convenient to ridicule them than to investigate what he was not taught to believe.

REPENTANCE.

Some persons—those who know little of our faith or manner of preaching—seem to suppose that no Universalist, to be consistent, can preach repentance. Of what use is it to repent, say they, if all are to be saved? This inquiry arises from an erroneous and a mistaken view of what Universalism is. Universalists do not believe that any sinner can be saved without repentance, or being turned from sin to holiness. In the necessity of a change to prepare men for heaven, they believe as seriously and as firmly as do others.—Holiness they maintain to be a prerequisite and altogether indispensable to final happiness. True, they believe all will be happy; but why? Because they believe men will go to heaven unchanged—unrepentant—unholy? by no means; God forbid the thought.—Such a thing is indeed an impossibility. No one can be happy in his sins. No unclean thing can ever enter the pure bliss of heaven. How then, says the inquirer, can you believe and maintain the salvation of all men? Very rationally and simply indeed. We believe all men will be saved; because we believe that under the moral government of God all will finally be induced to repent and turn unto the Lord. Or to use the words of David—"all the ends of the earth shall remember and turn unto the Lord (which is repentance); and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before him." This is pure, positive Universalism. We believe no more; and we believe this because the bible expressly declares it as a fact. Do our enemies believe the bible? Let them, then, first reconcile such statements—and the above stands not alone—with their *limitarian* creeds, before they accuse us of being sceptics and infidels because we believe the Scriptures of truth.

Universalists, believing that no one can be saved in his sins, or without a scriptural repentance, are very sincere and consistent in urging upon their hearers, in their public discourses, the doctrine of "repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ." In their minds the motives in favor of repentance are exceedingly strong. They know that whether happiness here or hereafter is contemplated, an abandonment of sin and unholy affections is indispensable. Accordingly they constantly preach the necessity of repentance and virtue, as prerequisites to happiness and heaven. They do, indeed, exhibit at all times the universal and unchanging goodness of God—a goodness running through all his dispensations and directed to the final happiness of all his intelligent creatures; but in so doing they think they exhibit the strongest of all motives to induce repentance amongst mankind. For very well do they know, that "it is the goodness of God," (not his hatred or wrath) which leadeth to repentance." It is for this reason that they insist so much as they do upon his goodness and mercy. Others, we know, pretending to be the friends of what is often mis-called "repentance," keep his goodness out of sight and exhibit him in the most unamiable and revolting character. By this course they may induce despair, and drive people to distraction; but we very much doubt the scriptural genuineness of all such exercises.

UNIVERSALIST EXPOSITOR.

The May number of this work, which appeared last week, concludes the second volume; and with the close of this volume we understand it has been the design of the Proprietors to discontinue the publication—the subscriptions not being large enough to cover the expenses. But at the advice and solicitation of some of our brethren in Boston and vicinity, the Proprietors have concluded to continue the work, provided sufficient accessions be speedily made to the list; otherwise the present number will be the last.

The Expositor is a work which we think Universalists should take pride and pleasure in supporting. It aims at a higher standard than any other periodical in the denomination. If it succeeds, we believe it will take rank in a literary point of view, with the highest order of theological publications in the United States. The Proprietors, Messrs. Marsh, Capen & Lyon, have evinced a patriotic intention in thus far presenting the work to our religious public, and are deservedly entitled to the gratitude as well as the cordial support of our friends generally. Should another volume be published,

published, Messrs. Ballou of Boston, and Ballou 21 of Roxbury are engaged to conduct it. In such hands it cannot fail of meeting every reasonable expectation in its favor.

We wish well to all our religious publications; but for that to which we now allude, our desires for its continuance are exceedingly strong. There ought to be at least three or four hundred copies of the Expositor taken in Maine; and yet we fear there are but very few indeed. We would call the attention of our brethren hereabouts to this work. By a timely patronage they may save the publication from becoming extinct, and most certainly they will receive to themselves in return a large value for the price they shall pay. What is done should be done quickly. Those disposed to extend a saving hand towards the Expositor may send their names to us; and we shall take pleasure in forwarding them to the Editors. Or they can, when most convenient, forward their names directly to Marsh, Capen & Lyon, Boston. Shall the Expositor live? or shall it die? This is the question for Universalists now to decide. We trust a becoming respect for our own denomination, as well as a love of truth, will prompt them, in the present case, to sustain the publication. It is published once in two months—the numbers being large and the work elegantly executed at \$2 per year in advance.

REVIEW OF DR. TYLER.

We mentioned last week the publication of a Review of Dr. Tyler's Missionary Sermon, by Rev. M. Rayner. At that time we had not seen the pamphlet but within a few days have received a copy for which we acknowledge our obligations to the publisher. It is—as we presumed in advance—a faithful and conclusive article, which must inevitably occasion some fluttering on the part of Dr. T. and his friends. The pamphlet contains 28 octavo pages. The following is an extract from it, immediately following a comparison which the author makes of Dr. T.'s creed and the statements in the missionary Sermon.

We leave the reader to his own reflections upon these articles; and proceed to remark, that it appears to us the Dr. has intimated, and plainly stated a sufficient, and very important reason, if founded in truth, why christians, and why he himself, if he has any love or compassion for the heathen, ought not to wish the gospel to be sent to them; but should deprecate its publication among them, as a circumstance fraught with the most alarming consequences. This we think must fully appear and be admitted, if the Doctor's premises and conclusions are correct. He assumes the position, (deeming proof wholly unnecessary,) that the heathen are "exposed to everlasting perdition"—that is endless punishment and misery in a future state. And although he makes it a question, whether it is possible for any of them to be saved, yet we expect he will admit agreeably to his confession of faith, that all those among them, (if any such there be,) who, by the decree of God, have been predestined to everlasting life, (the number also being so certain and definite, that it cannot be either increased or diminished,) that those will, and must certainly be saved, whether they have the opportunity of having the gospel or not, and whether they die in infancy, or at any other age. All the rest of the heathen having been, by the same Almighty decree, foreordained to everlasting death, must, as certainly, be lost and miserable forever; unless they can save themselves, or be saved in opposition to God's eternal decree. To send missionaries therefore, to the heathen, with the view to add security for the accomplishment of this divine decree or predestination, in the one case, or of averting the execution and the consequences of this eternal foreordination in the other; either of securing the salvation of the elect, or of rescuing the reprobate millions from their irreversible doom, and wresting them from the grasp of Omnipotent vengeance, is the most romantic calculation that ever was made.

Be it known then, and remembered, as an incontrovertible fact, that sending missionaries, in any supposed numbers, to publish the gospel to the heathen, cannot according to the Doctor's own principles, add a unit to the number that shall be saved—for "the number is certain and definite." What can it do then? Why, according to the sermon under review, it can and assuredly will, greatly augment the eternal punishment of the others—the non-elect, who, "before the foundation of the world was laid," were "foreordained to everlasting death." We have before noticed the article, in this mysterious Confession of Faith, which declares that the non-elect, although they may have the gospel, yet that "they neither do, nor can come unto Christ, and therefore cannot be saved," (Chap. 10. Art. 4.) Yet Dr. Tyler assures us that the privilege of having the gospel, will greatly increase the future and eternal condemnation and misery of those who do not come to Christ, and who are not saved. Let us advert to some of the Doctor's statements upon this point. And it should be borne in mind, that when he speaks of being saved, or of being condemned, &c. he constantly has reference to a future state. He says, page 6, "So far as they (the heathen) fail to fulfil their obligations, they are guilty and justly condemned—as truly so, as those who have the written law, and have transgressed it. It is true, (says he,) their guilt is not so great, nor their condemnation so aggravated; because they have not sinned against so great light. But so far as they fail to do what they know or might know to be their duty, they are really guilty, and as justly condemned, (that is, to everlasting death,) as any sinners upon earth."

Again, the Dr. says, page 10, "It is easy to see, therefore, that no injustice will attach to the character of God, if they (the heathen) are not saved; (that is, from endless torments.) They will perish as justly as those who reject the gospel.

Their condemnation, it is true, will not be so aggravated, because they have not violated so great obligations." Is it a favor then, to send the gospel to them, which will augment their eternal condemnation and misery? Is the Dr. desirous to do this—to send missionaries to them with a message, the publication of which among them, will, as he fully believes, greatly increase, to millions of them, the horrors of their eternal destiny? Is this a specimen of his benevolence towards the poor heathen!

Once more. The author of the sermon says, page 14, "How aggravated will be the condemnation of those who perish from under the light of the gospel. If even the heathen, with that glimmering light which is furnished by the light of nature, are without excuse; how great must be the condemnation of those who enjoy the gospel and abuse it. While the former will be beaten with comparatively few stripes; the latter will be beaten with many stripes." We do not comprehend how endless punishment—the ceaseless infliction of the stripes of Divine vengeance, to all eternity, can, in any case, be called the being beaten with few stripes. But we proceed with the quotation—"The heathen will not be called (says the Dr.) to answer for rejecting Christ, and despising the blood-bought salvation; and if even they die without mercy, of how much sorer punishment shall those be thought worthy who have trodden under foot the Son of God?"—Orthodox commentators apply this passage, together with the "judgment and fiery indignation which shall devour the adversaries," mentioned in connection with it, to the calamities of the Jews in this world. But what signifies that? Dr. Tyler has a right to his opinion. We also have a right to examine it, and to give what credit to it we think it merits. But he proceeds, "Of all sinners who dwell on the face of the earth, there are none who will experience such a fearful doom, as those who shall perish (be eternally damned) from under the light of the gospel. Far better, to be brought up in all the ignorance of paganism, than to go down to perdition, (endless hell torments,) after having abused such privileges as we enjoy."

Yes, orthodox preachers often declare to the people—and Dr. T. appears to be of the same opinion—that it would have been far better for the greatest part of them, if they had lived and died in pagan darkness—far better for a vast majority of the christian world, if they had never heard the gospel. They tell their hearers, that those who set under the sound of the gospel, and remain unconverted—and in which work of conversion, according to the Doctor's creed, "man is wholly passive"—they tell them that these gospel sinners (reprobates, foreordained to everlasting death) will have the hottest place in hell, and will bitterly wail, and lament the day that ever they heard the glad tidings of a Saviour and of salvation. Dr. Tyler says, what in substance, amounts to this, in the above extract. And yet, as if he had either forgotten what he had just stated, or had no regard to its plain meaning—he immediately says, in the beginning of the next paragraph, page 15, "This subject teaches us very strikingly, the duty of sending the gospel to the heathen!" What! the subject which inculcates the doctrine, that the gospel will be the occasion of increasing the eternal condemnation, and the perpetual torments of a large portion of those to whom it is sent—does this teach us, very strikingly, the duty of sending the gospel to the heathen! Rather it teaches us, very strikingly, and as plainly as language can express it, that it will be a great mercy to them—far better for them to all eternity, if they shall never hear the gospel in this world.

CONSISTENCY AND HONESTY.

Dr. Ely in his last paper (will "Florilla" graciously allow us to use the name of this contemporary Editor once more?) copies from the Trumpet an essay of *Silva IV. Trebor* against Universalism with approbation, wholly overlooking Dr. Whittemore's triumphant reply to the same, and not so much as intimating that it had ever been replied to. At the same time he commends Br. W.'s honesty and frankness for admitting writings on the other side into the Trumpet! Here is consistency; here is a refusal to practice what he commends in others.

The Dr. also admits that the person who has been imposing his writings on Br. W. signed *Silva IV. Trebor*, is a young clergyman in Philadelphia by the name of *Robert W. Landis*, who, it seems, fearing to be known by name, has imposed himself upon the Trumpet as another person, by writing his name backwards. This is honesty—real Presbyterian honesty and frankness,—virtues which Dr. E. commends in words.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

We invite attention to the communication in this day's paper, in relation to the Westbrook Seminary. The design of the institution and the reputation of the gentlemen who compose the board of Trustees are such as cannot fail to engage the favorable wishes of the liberal public in its behalf. We are gratified to learn that the Trustees have concluded to erect the central building as soon as may be. The plan of the whole was exhibited to us last winter, and struck our minds as highly eligible and beautiful. But, in order that the Board may proceed in the fulfilment of the plan, it is necessary that farther pecuniary aid be bestowed by the public. On this subject we trust all will feel patriotically interested. We think the Trustees have hit upon the right expedient in their resolution to appoint Agents to visit different parts of Maine and the neighboring States to solicit contributions. Such agents, acquainted with the design and feeling alive to the subject, can present the claims of the Institution with more practical success than could be accomplished in any other way. That the Institution, after it is in operation, will not lack for students, we think is very certain.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

The character and object of this institution are set forth in the By-laws of the Board of Trustees in the following brief yet comprehensive manner.

"This Seminary is designed, and pledged to the public by its founders, for the education of young men to the various professions and pursuits of manhood, free from all religious bias and prejudices; and under the influence of such religious doctrines and opinions only, as each may elect for himself, and sanction by the dictates of his own conscience."

The Trustees regard themselves as the servants of the Public in building up this institution; and will proceed under the Act of Incorporation granted by the Legislature of Maine—and, in conformity with the resolutions of a Convention held at Westbrook, which determined originally on the expediency of such an Institution.

The location of the Seminary is beautiful, and is two and a half miles from Portland.

The design of the Trustees is, to erect, when the means are put into their hands, three buildings, at the probable expense of Eighteen Thousand Dollars. The Central Seminary building, they hope to erect this season, although an increase of their funds will be requisite.

Some contributions have already been made to the Seminary, and a grant of One Thousand Dollars has been received from the State. The Trustees will appoint agents to ask further contributions in Maine and the neighboring States. And, they confidently hope that the call in behalf of this Seminary will not be unavailing with a Liberal Public.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

FAMILIAR LETTERS—NO. 5.

I have glided upon the waters of the Hudson and the Raritan, buffeted the gentle waves of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, fathomed the depths of the Susquehanna, reclined upon the romantic banks of the Juniata, and am now wending my way down the majestic Ohio. There is a sublimity in the rushing and foaming of waters, which every admirer of nature must acknowledge. The gigantic stream, leaping from point to point, winding—glancing and dashing thro' its circuitous and iron-bound channel, arrests the eye of the weary traveller, and holds the attention as by some indefinable spell. I have been told that the Ohio often spurs its ancient boundaries,—that man and beast have to exert their utmost ingenuity to enable them to escape from the dreadful element. Those who reside on the "bottom lands" quickly remove to the hills of the interior; they have at times made ready rails, on which they fasten themselves—their cattle, and their provisions, and which they fasten to the larger trees, while they contemplate the melancholy spectacle, presented by the current as it carries off their houses, barns, &c. The river itself (I think) rolling its swollen waters, must present a spectacle of the most imposing nature. The surface is covered with yellow foam,—the eddies are large and powerful, and the sturdy trees of the forest bow in submission, and drop into the stream. But notwithstanding the velocity of the current, "onward" the steamer moves majestically, and rolls the mighty waters from her bows in fine undulations. When on the trackless ocean, the sky becomes darkened, when the piping gale piles wave on wave, and the furious storm threaten devastation to the little bark, it indeed seems that "the voice of the Lord is upon the waters;" and it is not strange that the beholder of such a scene, stands amazed,—with nerves unstrung; but when the contending elements are slumbering, and wave smoothly succeeds wave with a softening indistinctness, a holy calm pervades the soul,—the oppressive burthen is removed as with the "still small voice" of Heaven,—the clamor of contending feelings are hushed,—the sympathetic power of the soul is tranquil, and fancy with her excursive flights has woven her spell work o'er the heart. There is an omnipresence in thought, or a velocity producing nearly the same effect, which brings within the short space of a few minutes the images of many foregoing years, and presents to the mind places which are situated upon the very verge of creation. I would, that I could take a view of that spot which fancy now paints to my imagination, it is, where I could stand, and "touch the earth's last point."

It is said by a traveller, that the North Cape is an enormous rock which projects far into the ocean, and is exposed to all the fury of the waves, and the outrage of tempests. There every thing is sterile, sad, and despondent. The shadowy forest no longer adorns the brow of the mountain; the singing of birds, which enliven even the woods of Lapland, is no longer heard in this scene of desolation. The ruggedness of the dark grey rock is not covered by a single shrub. The only music is the hoarse murmuring of the waves, ever and anon renewing their assaults on the huge masses that oppose them, and the immeasurable ocean, in apparent contact with the skies, forms the grand outlines in the picture presented to the spectator. The incessant cares and pursuit of mortals are recollected as a dream; the various forms and energies of animated nature are forgotten; the earth is contemplated only in its elements, and as constituting a part of the solar system.

On this dreary and desolate spot, should be read the following truly descriptive lines of Pope.

"Zembla's cold rocks, the beauteous works of frost,
Rise white in air, and glitter o'er the coast;
Pale snow, unlit, at distance roll away,
And on the impulsive ice the lightning plays;
Till the bright mountains prop the incumbent sky.
As Atlas fix'd each heavy pile appears,
The gather'd winter of a thousand years."

I would not wish to tarry on such a spot as this but for a few moments, for it would be a rather melancholy pleasure I would pause, and gaze, and then bid it in my heart, farewell,—dash on ye proud waves, and in the robes of awful sublimity which the Almighty hath given you, display his infinite power and glory.

Farewell my friend. I make no apology for the subject of this letter; I send it more as a title to receive one from you, than that it should stand for any thing of itself.

FLETCHER.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

To Br. E. B. A. (continued from our last.) Christ came, as has been before stated, to save from sin; and will he accomplish the work?

Yes verily; for "the blood of Jesus Christ, cleanseth from ALL sin." "He shall be saved." All for whom he gave himself a ransom shall return, and sing the "Song of the Lord and of the Lamb." "And the Ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." "As saith the Lord through the medium of his prophet Isaiah, 'The word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return: That unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear, surely shall say, Lord have I righteousness and strength.'"

Did my limits permit, I might introduce many more declarations from "the law and the testimony," to show that the law is not without foundation in the written word; but as it is, I must let the above quotations of the gentleman peruse these scriptures in the spirit of candor, and then, think you, friend, is it possible that he can say the heathen in the sacred record? that it is most foolish of any thing that ever entered the head or heart of man? Unless he must see that there is some evidence in this sentiment in the message of truth and should he still say, this doctrine is untrue and foolish, I would advise him to examine thoroughly the Universalist creed, which commences in the first verse of the book of Genesis, and ends in the last verse of the book of Revelation.

You observe farther—"The conversion and practice of his (the preacher's) alluded above) followers too is in direct opposition what I believed to be the fruits of universal repentance." They saw themselves standing upon the "crumbling verge," just ready to drop in and be devoured by the sulphuric flames of an awful hell; and seeing the selves thus exposed to endless wrath, and torments of demons, 'was the first motive cause of their repentance.' Since their conversion and penitency they hesitate not, say, to denounce Universalists as "infidels, liars and drunkards," circulating all manner of false reports about them; concluding that as unfit for their society here or hereafter. After giving this relation of facts, you ask—"Is all this right? and conclude if it that you 'have embraced erroneous opinions.' If we must see ourselves exposed to, and liable to suffer the 'pains of hell forever,' 'the first moving cause' of repentance—if Universalists are in truth 'infidels, liars, and drunkards,' you have indeed embraced erroneous, and the worst of opinions."

But I boldly answer your interrogatory the negative—I fearlessly say, No,—the things are not at all right—there is something here which is not just as it should be. These people have been influenced to turn their attention to religion, and connect themselves with the church, for no other reason than that they might escape the pains of endless suffering, a question arises in my mind whether they have in reality "passed from death unto life," and "love the brethren"—whether their hearts have been so influenced by Divine love, that they love God supremely, and their "neighbors as themselves."

Judging from the account you have given of their circulating all manner of false reports about them, I should be led to form rather an unfavorable conclusion about their conversion. But, dear sir, these charges, I presume, do not lay against them all; there are doubtless many belonging to these societies that are respectable members of community, and sustain characters worthy of our nation.

That Universalists are infidels, liars and drunkards, is an assertion which is more easily made than sustained. That the belief in "the restitution of all things" are infidels, it respects some doctrines held by Unitarians we do not deny; and Unitarians are also infidels as it respects some doctrines held by Universalists.

But we both build our faith upon the Bible, and they have no more right to call us infidels, than we have to call them so; for an infidel is an unbeliever. That there are infidels in our societies and churches is a lamentable fact; but I do not believe there is a greater number belonging with us, than there is attached to Unitarian societies and churches.

That "lying, and drunkenness, and all manner of iniquity," are the general characteristics of the believers of this sentiment, is a calumny, as far removed from the truth, as light is from darkness. If they were such characters as they are represented to be, we might expect to find our prisons filled with them; but this is not the case. Several of these places of confinement have been visited for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the inmates; and they were found individually to be believers in the doctrine of endless misery.

I feel willing for one to have the character and moral worth of the Universalist order judged of, by the rule laid down by the great Teacher, viz. by the fruits they bring forth.

Having said thus much, concerning those things whereof your Unitarian friends have found you in error, I hope you will find yourself more strongly established in the faith, and love of God than you ever have been; and be enabled, both by precept and example, to show to your opposers, and to the community at large, that the doctrine you have embraced is correct and right, and exerts a salutary influence upon the minds of all sincere and hearty recipients. Wishing you, in the sincerity of my heart, health, prosperity, and felicity, I must bid you for the present, adieu.

East Livermore, April 12, 1832.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

MR. DREW.—I find in your paper of the 20 inst. a notice of my request relative to the foreknowledge and decrees of God. My friend "E. S." instead of answering the request, seems to wish me to assume the deputation of a certain personage which is depicted in the book of Job i. 7. i. 2. But scribed in the book of Job i. 7. i. 2. But his course appears to me to be so eccentric, that it does not lead to the object of my inquiry, or if it does, it must be quite a serpentine course.

He says, "let us find the man before we speak of the decrees of God concerning him." We have a description of the man, as he came from the hand of his Creator, in Gen. i. 31; that he was very good. If God saw the end from the beginning, and every thing was present with Him before creation, what

is the difference between God's foreknowing and decreeing all things both good and evil that transpire? This is a question which I hope some one or more of your correspondents will be pleased to answer, or at least give us their opinion on the subject. W. A.

THE CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1832.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS. The Governor and Council of this State, which commenced a special session in Augusta last week and arose on Tuesday last, have appointed Hon. Wm. P. Preble, Hon. R. Williams and N. Emery, Esq. Commissioners to treat with the President of the U. S. on the subject of the Resolved passed last winter relative to the North Eastern Boundary.

The Executive of the United States has appointed the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON to confer with Commissioners to be appointed by the Executive of this State, on the subject of the N. E. Boundary.

POSTAGES. A bill has been introduced into the Senate of the U. S. by Mr. Bibb to take off all postages on newspapers. The Post Master General has made a report against such a reduction of postage.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. The Revolutionary pension bill, which provides pensions for all who were engaged in the Revolutionary War during the term of three months, has passed the House of Representatives, by a very great majority.

Mina, who was concerned in the Murder of Dr. Chapman has been sentenced to be hung, in Doylestown, Pa.

A store six stories high in New York fell into a heap of ruins—one day last week, and ten or fifteen persons were killed.

The National Intelligencer says that the present session of Congress bids fair to last till mid-summer. Better, however, that it should last till Christmas, rather than an adjournment take place before a satisfactory disposition be made of the Tariff and other very important subjects.

The season is most unpropitious. It is now the 11th of May and the surface of the earth has hardly assumed her robes of green. The forest trees appear as dry as in winter.

The Cholera has broken out in Paris and seems to spread rapidly. Several deaths have taken place.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several articles have been received within the last week which shall receive due attention.

Be "E. S." will notice the view which "W. A." takes of the course marked out by the former in his last reply, and may not therefore, be desirous to have his late communication published. If he is, he will inform us, and we will re-write it and give it a place.

Piracy.—We were informed yesterday, by three individuals direct from Barataria that on the 11th inst. they observed a ship giving chase to another during that and the succeeding day until near 12 o'clock, when the pirate overhauled and took possession of her, pulled down her mast, and set her on fire. The young men of Barataria with the greatest despatch got on board of canoes in order to afford relief to the unfortunate sufferers whom they supposed to be in the vessel—when they arrived, however, they found no one on board. She is stated to have borne the name of the Thomas of New York. They say it was impossible to discover any particulars relative to the pirate, as she spread all her sail and put to sea.—N. O. Bee, April 19.

HINT TO EPICURES. A correspondent assures us that the teeth of Indians seldom decay, save in some slight degree by age, and the cause may be referred to the pure and simple nature of their food, taking nothing which can injure the teeth, and none of what are called the luxuries of life. For the same reason, the hair of the Indians and men of the lower classes, seldom comes off, and we see many aged men with heads of thick and handsome hair. High living has a great influence in decaying the human system.

PICTURE OF A DRUNKARD. A letter from a gentleman of the old school to a friend, addressed to the vice of intemperance, contained the following fascinating picture of a Drunkard:

"Had you the intellects of an angel, this crime would reduce them to those of a monkey or an ass; could I paint, in their native colors all the indecencies; the little, mean, selfish tricks; the broken thoughts; the senseless harangues; the abrupt impertinence;—could I show to the life the swimming eye; the staggering gait; by which this debaser of humanity has sometimes exposed to ridicule and contempt, persons of the most finished politeness and decorum, you would forgive my friendly zeal. We pity an idiot that is such by nature, but an idiot self-made we cannot but despise; far beneath the idiot, he sinks into the brute."

Brighton Market.—Monday, April 30, 1832. At market this day 302 Beef Cattle, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 11 Cows and Calves, 225 Swine. About 30 Beef Cattle unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, as will be seen by quotations. Extra sold at \$6 a 6 25, prime 5 75 a 6, good 5 25 a 5 75, thin a 5.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—Sales of ordinary at \$16, 18 and 23.

Swine.—Sales brisk; several lots were taken at 5 1-2 for sows and 6 1-4 for barrows; one lot to close at 5c for sows, and 6c for barrows; at retail 6c for sows, and 7c for barrows.—Bos. Dai. Adv. & Pat.

Henry Damages. In Milledgeville, Geo. W. Murray recovered, in a case for slander five thousand dollars of John H. Johns. In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Jolly Jones and wife recovered five thousand dollars of Humphrey (Chapell) for a similar crime—and at the same Court, five hundred dollars were obtained by Joseph Thompson, against A. Cowly, for circulating evil reports. "The tongue is an unwholesome member."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

English Papers to the first of April have been received at New York, by sundry arrivals. The extracts in the N. Y. papers of Tuesday, are of no more than ordinary interest.

The Cholera has made its appearance in Paris. The number of cases up to 28th March is stated at 38.

In London on the 26th, the number of new cases was 120; deaths 46. On the 27th, new cases 89; deaths 48. 28th, new cases 91; deaths 45. 29th, new cases 64; deaths 34.

In Dublin, up to the 28th, but one new case had occurred, making three in all; in Belfast no new cases.

The army estimates of Great Britain for 1832, give a total of 109,198 men. In 1831 the number was 109,048. These numbers include the India service. Exclusive of the latter, the number moved for 1832 is 89,478.

In the House of Commons, March 27th, Mr. Ewart asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill abolishing capital punishment in the cases of horse-stealing and cattle-stealing; also in cases of stealing in a dwelling house, no person being put in fear therein.

Robberies, assaults, and other disturbances, continued in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland; growing in part out of the tythe-system. Several houses had been entered, and whatever arms and ammunition that could be found, taken away. In these cases nothing else was molested.

Great numbers from different parts of the United Kingdom, were preparing to embark for America. The greater portion were going to Canada—from which the passage to the United States is short and easy. The Bath Chronicle says, "One hundred and sixty persons left Frome on Sunday evening on their way to Bristol, to embark the next morning for Canada." Says the Elgin Courier, "the mania for emigration rages just now in this country to an unheard of extent. We believe more people have quitted, or intend quitting, Elginshire for America this spring, than during the last ten years." Four hundred emigrants sailed from London for Quebec in one day. An Order in Council dated March 28, enacts that as vessels carrying passengers to the British possessions in North America, or to the United States, are liable to be effected with the Cholera, no vessel carrying 50 persons or upwards, including the master and crew, shall be cleared at any port in Great Britain for the above destination unless she is provided with a surgeon, who shall continue on board during the whole of the voyage, and be provided with a medicine chest properly stored with medicines in proportion to the number of persons on board.

The second reading of the Reform Bill in the Lords, has been fixed for the 9th of April. Whether it will be extensively debated at that stage, or suffered to go to the committee of the whole without serious opposition, is a matter of doubt. The Times is striving hard to push Earl Grey to the creation of peers enough to carry the bill, before it goes to the second reading.

The Morning Herald says it was whispered that a small creation of Peers was to take place—only six—before the second reading, and that Lord Althorp was to be one—and the only one taken from the House of Commons. It is believed that his Lordship's intimate acquaintance with the details of the bill, his unwearied industry, his placid temper, and the happy combination of tact and talent displayed by him in the House of Commons through a long course of vexatious opposition, unexampled in the trickeries of debate, point him out as the fittest person to conduct the debate in the Lords. The changes spoken of in the Ministry, as consequent upon such an arrangement, are as follows:—Mr. Stanley to succeed Lord Althorp as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir J. C. Hobhouse to succeed Mr. Stanley as Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Grant to succeed Sir J. C. Hobhouse as Secretary at War; and Mr. Macaulay to succeed Mr. R. Grant as Judge Advocate.

The Globe states that the Duke of Wellington will have the thick-and-thin support of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, and nine of his colleagues, in opposition to the Bill. Twelve of the Bishops, including the Bishop of London, will go for the second reading, and probably for the bill, without any amendments that may render it offensive to the Commons.

The question between Holland and Belgium, remains undecided. Count Orloff has arrived in England. On the 18th March, a Courier arrived in Paris from Vienna, bringing the Austrian ratification of the articles of pacification, upon the condition precedent, that the ratification of Prussia should have been received. Prussia, in her turn, it is said will ratify the articles, provided Russia will accede to them first. The question therefore stands thus: The articles of Nov. 14, have been ratified by France and England. The Allies compelled the Belgians, reluctantly to acquiesce; Austria will ratify, if Prussia will do it first; Prussia will ratify, if Russia will take the lead; Holland, won't do it at all. The question is just so near being settled. Meanwhile the Prince of Orange remained at his head quarters with the army, and was in perfect readiness to take the field at a moment's warning; nor was it thought improbable that he would pay an immediate visit to King Leopold, in the vicinity of Malines, Louvain, or of Brussels itself, who, the Dutch imagine, might not be quite so ready to receive such a visitor, presenting himself armata manu; though his Belgian Majesty assumed a motto implying defiance, "Fier et ferme."

THE SYLVIA AMERICANA; of a description of the Forest Trees indigenous to the United States, Practically and Botanically considered; illustrated by more than one hundred engravings. By D. J. Browne.

The study of trees is nothing new. Solomon, who knew every thing that was known in his day, was learned on this point, and could speak well of plants, "from the Cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that groweth on the wall." What is called the vegetable kingdom hath a great many gigantic citizens, and many of them are celebrated in history and poetry. The Royal Oak that sheltered King Charles is held in veneration by all loyal Englishmen; Shakespeare's Mulberry has a higher claim to honor, and Herne's Oak will be celebrated as long as there are jealous husbands, or "merry wives" in "Windsor." A great tree is a great monument: it is one of the most magnificent works of creation, when covered with flowers or bending with fruits. Immoveably fixed in the earth, the

branches have yet a stately and gracious motion, waving as in salutation of joy to the impulse of an invisible agent. The motions of the tree in the wind seem to the spectator to be the effect of pure volition; and some poets have feigned that it has a soul wedged in its massy trunk. Virgil, Ovid, and Dante have made memorable use of this fiction. If a tree has no sensation, it has the instinct of self-preservation; if it has no passion it has the distinction of sex. The root shooting out towards a ditch will turn downwards, and run under the bottom; and a tree has greater indications of what poets call instinct.

The book, whose title is at the head of this article, is by D. J. Browne. It contains a brief notice, and the plate of the trees of an American forest. It includes a description of the general uses of the plant in medicine or the arts. The Silver Fir produces a resin sold in this country as the Balm of Gilead, and the turpentine has been used in pulmonary consumption. The Black Spruce makes the best possible yards and topmasts for ships. Where oak is rare it is used for the knees of vessels. Of the young branches is made that excellent and well known friend and agent of temperance, the spruce beer, excellent on land to remove thirst, and at sea to prevent scurvy. The White Maple yields a coal affording the most durable and equal heat. The Mountain Maple grafted on the Sycamore is augmented to double its natural size. The Red Flowering Maple has sometimes undulated grains, and when skillfully cut and polished produces a beautiful effect of light and shade. The Sugar Maple has sometimes little spots which give it the name of Bird's Eye, and which is unrivalled in beauty when inlaid with mahogany. In Pennsylvania twenty-three gallons of sap have been drawn in one day from a single tree, which gave seven pounds and a quarter of sugar. Vinegar of a good quality is made of the sap, and beer, by the addition of yeast and spruce. The White Birch is used in a bark invaluable to the Canadian hunters and fur companies. Canoes made of it may be easily carried over the portages on the shoulders of the travellers. A canoe for four persons and baggage weighs about forty pounds. Some boats however carry fifteen passengers. The bark may be peeled from the tree in plates two feet nine inches broad, and ten or twelve feet long. These are stitched together by fibrous roots of White spruce, and the seams are coated with resin.

The Cypress is used in navigation at the South, and none is found north of the Delaware. The trunks are sometimes 40 feet in diameter, and these are hollowed, or spliced into excellent boats; light, durable, and swift. Boats 30 feet long and 5 feet wide are common, but there are some of much larger dimensions. The Cedar is also a light wood, much used in pails, tubs and churns. It makes excellent sound boards for piano fortes, and the most durable rails for fences.

The Pine supplies turpentine, rosin, pitch and tar. Turpentine is the sap, obtained by incisions. Six gallons of turpentine afford thirty gallons of spirits. Tar is made from dead wood in a kiln, somewhat on the principle, as we suppose, of a New England Coal-pit. The flame is checked by a covering of earth, and the rosin flows out below. A kiln, which produces 100 barrels of tar, is about eight days in burning. The Sylva Americana contains useful information in a popular form; the latter part of it is devoted to the subject of arboriculture, or the cultivation of trees.

Boston Courier.

SACS AND FOXES. The St. Louis Republican of the 10th ult. says—We understand that the Sac and Fox Indians have re-occupied the territory on the east side of the Mississippi, of which they were dispossessed last year. They avow a determination to remain there until driven from it by force, and with this view have been arming and preparing themselves. They are guided now, as last year by the noted chief Black Hawk, who is indeed, the sole fomentor of all these disturbances. We do not know whether General Atkinson will consider himself bound by his instructions to chastise these Indians into an observance of the treaty stipulations, by which they agreed to give up possession of the territory claimed by them, forever; but unless some measure of this kind is resorted to, the quiet of the country will be continually disturbed. Black Hawk, has little respect for treaties; and in former negotiations so far overreached our Commissioners, as to make peace upon his own terms. The possession of his person will furnish the only security for our citizens against the depredations of his band.

MORE ENTERPRISE. We understand that a subscription was commenced in this town a few days since by some of our enterprising young men for the formation of a Whaling Company, capital \$25,000—and that nearly all the shares have been taken up. It has been truly said that no place affords greater facilities for carrying on the Whaling business, on an extensive scale, than Portsmouth. We trust that when the experiment has been tried, those who have engaged in it will find no cause of regret. One of our correspondents once remarked, in relation to entering upon this enterprise, "It has been predicted that Portsmouth is going down into a little fishing village. Without stopping to dwell on the dark picture, or to prove the extravagance of the prediction, let us inquire why it cannot go up into a great fishing and flourishing town."—Portsmouth Journal.

Melancholy Occurrence. On Thursday evening last, two industrious mechanics, William Martin Baldwin, aged 43, and Halsted Lawrence, aged 41, the former a wheelwright and the latter a blacksmith, stepped in at the store of Mr. Vanleek, an Indian herb doctor, to procure some vegetable beer. The Doctor was about moving, and the articles in his shop were deranged from their usual order. They were soon after seized with violent retchings and convulsions. Baldwin died on the same night, and Lawrence on the morning after. The Coroner's Jury found that the essential oil of evergreen was administered by mistake in the beer. This should be a warning to all who are in the habit of using these decoctions, without having them examined by a regular physician or chemist.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Exeter News Letter states, that no person in England, who subscribes and pays for his paper is attacked by Cholera. It attacks borrowers without exception.

CONVICTION OF MINA. The trial of this consummate villain took place at Doylestown, Pa. last week, and terminated in his conviction last Saturday. The details of the testimony, are horrible, and indicate a mind of absolute depravity in the perpetrator. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that Mrs. Chapman was equally guilty with Mina, and it is a dishonor to the cause of justice and humanity, and the jurisprudence of our country, that she does not grace the gallows with her paramour.—Boston Courier.

RATHER TOUGH. The Hermiter American says that during the late frost in that vicinity, an acre and a half of corn stubble rose to the surface, passed over the adjoining farm, and quietly settled down in the next, without disturbing a single corn hill. We have heard of moving four-story brick houses while the family were at dinner, and have even heard of removing wells from one yard into another, but this goes a little ahead of anything which has ever fallen under our observation. It places the owner of the premises on which the stray field squatted so unceremoniously, much in the predicament of Paddy, who had a *sucate* farm in Island, only there was another man's on the top of it.

Newark Daily.

LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.—In a neighboring town, some weeks past, a man who had been paying his devotions to the bar of a tavern, left in company with several others for his home; arrived in front of a horse-shed, which in his heated imagination he took for his house, he went in, undressed himself and went to bed in the manger, as comfortable as rum could make him; a person passing in the morning, heard him grumble forth, "My dear, do get up and make some fire, for I am almost froze."

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE. This body assembled on Wednesday last. In the House of Representatives, Joseph L. Tillinghast was re-elected Speaker, without opposition, and Albert C. Greene was elected to the office of Clerk. The votes for Governor were examined and counted, and the result was as follows: Arnold 2711, Fenner 2283, Sprague 592, scattering 3. There is therefore no choice. It is stated that the votes for Lieut. Gov. Collins and the National Republican Senators are nearly the same in number with those for Mr. Arnold.

The Washington Telegraph in answer to the Globe, the latter having asserted that Congress had done nothing since its session commenced, states that there have been among other business, 550 bills reported in the House; 205 passed; 62 passed the Senate and become laws; 57 bills have been received from the Senate; and 10 passed; 451 reports from Committees have been made, and printed; 1000 memorials have been acted upon; 3130 petitions and memorials have been presented; 627 subjects of enquiry have been raised on resolutions adopted by the House, and 30 resolutions of enquiry by the members, which have not been attended to.

A Cow was exhibited at the Monument Square this morning 5 years old, which only measured two feet eleven inches in height—notwithstanding her diminutive size, the quantity of milk yielded by her averages from 10 to 12 quarts per day—the only particulars which we could learn relative to her breed was, that she was imported from South Carolina by General Sherman, and raised in the neighborhood of Hanover, Pa.—Balt. Pat.

Arrangements have been made in Philadelphia, to commence the buildings provided for in Mr. Girard's testament, and Wills' Hospital for the lame and blind. The site for Girard's College in the city is designated. The blocks of dwelling-houses are to be erected between High and Chesnut, Eleventh and twelfth-sts.

A short time ago a person named Hurd died at Cognicourt, (France), who weighed 500 pounds, French, or 632 lbs. English.—It required ten men to carry his body from the hearse to the grave, which was about four feet wide.

There were received at the Post Office in New York from Sunday morning at day light until noon on Monday, eight thousand five hundred Ship letters. Four thousand one hundred of the number were brought by the Ship *Hibernia* from Liverpool.

Capt. Paul Chase of Nantucket, has discovered a method of raising steam by the use of coal, for Steam Boats, which will make a saving of about 40 per cent.—The Victory, from N. York to Hartford, in one trip consumed 291-2 cords of wood, costing \$132 75—She also made 7 trips, using coal, costing only \$72.

It has been estimated by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, that one Comet, out of 439,000,000, if there be so many, might, in its revolutions, possibly strike the earth, and that such an event might happen once in 220,000,000 of years. A very comforting calculation.

In Ellsworth, Me. all the dealers in ardent spirits have abandoned the sale. Fifty hogs-heads of the poison have formerly been sold every year in that place. About thirty retailers in Bangor, Me. have abandoned the traffic—and both of the traders on Cranberry Isle.

It is said that Count Leon is about to purchase the town of Beaver, Penn.; and estimate of property has been made, and valued at \$100,000. He intends to emigrate 1000 or more Belgians thereto.

France, with a population of 32,000,000 has 5,000,000 paupers—130,000 thieves—and 3,000,000 who have no certainty of a month's subsistence.

At a Court in Concord, N. H. an individual has been sentenced to a fine of \$50, and \$21 costs, for maliciously breaking down and destroying apple trees in Claremont.

Mulberry trees can be had of Dr. Johnson of Jackson, in this State, or from any of the nurseries near Boston. The Mulberry seed can be obtained of Tappan & Mann in August, or J. Bowman in Gardiner, or of J. B. Russell, Boston.

A critic, passing judgment on a modern novel, says, "If the author did not use a steel pen his work at any rate is full of irony."

A lobster weighing 18lb. caught with a hook—on a pole—by a Block Islander, has been served up at Providence Hotel.

A steam boat has been launched, and has arrived at Fall River, to ply between that place and Providence.

Bills of the Phoenix Bank of Nantucket, are not received at the banks. The Charter expired in October, 1831.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CURRENT BANK NOTES.

The agent of the Saco Bank advertised that the bills will continue to be redeemed at the Suffolk Bank till further notice, and that the concern will not be closed till October, 1833.

The bills of all the Banks in the New England States received at par by the State, Globe, Eagle, Tremont, Columbian, Commonwealth, North, Washington, Atlantic, Traders, Merchants, Franklin, Suffolk, Commercial, Hamilton, and Oriental Banks.

The Phoenix Bank (Nantucket) Notes are not received at the Suffolk Bank—the charter of the Bank expired in October last.

The charters of the Saco, Cumberland, (at Portland), Newburyport, Mendon, Bangor, Waterville, and Phoenix (Nantucket) Banks have expired, and it is uncertain how long the bills of those Banks will be received at the Suffolk Bank.

Sutton Bank, Wiltonville, Ms. charter annulled. Farmers and Mechanics, Pawtucket, R. I. do. Bank, at Bath Me. charter expired.

Winthrop do. at Winthrop, Me. do. The Kennebec Bank at Anson, closed their concerns on the 22d ult.—Boston Courier.

APPOINTMENTS.

Br. RAYNER and Br. FOLSOM will exchange next Sunday—the former preaching in Bath and the latter in Portland.

Br. JOHN G. ADAMS will preach in Waterville next Sunday.

Br. GEORGE BATES will preach in Bangor four Sundays successively, commencing next Sunday.

The Editor expects to preach in Bowdoinham on Sunday the 20th, and in Winthrop village on Sunday the 27th inst.

MARRIED.

In Hollis, Mr. Daniel Swett, of Waterborough, to Miss Sarah C. Wakefield.

In Kennebunk, Mr. Ebenezer F. Osborn, of New-York, to Miss Rachel F. Grant, of Kennebunk.

In Paris, Timothy F. Ford to Miss Eunice Cushman; James Dunham to Miss Sally Houghton; Nathan Andrews to Miss Thirza Work.

In Bath, Mr. Allen Sprague to Miss Martha Wilkes.

In Wilton, Mr. Benjamin M. Hardy to Miss Martha Ransom.

In Eastport, Mr. Hiram S. Fayer to Miss Mary Ann Clark.

DIED.

In August, 6th inst. Mr. Mary Ann Bathsheba, wife of John A. Pettengill, aged 22.

In Bangor, on Saturday last, Daniel Pike, Esq. aged 48.

In Windsor, Isaac S. Coombs, of Bath, aged 31.

In Boston, after a long and distressing illness, Mr. Joseph Cunningham, aged 31, formerly of Newcastle, Maine.

In Portland, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Capt. Reuben Kent, aged 43.

In Limington, 13th ult. Miss Sally Mason, aged 19, daughter of Mr. George M.

In Saco, 29th ult. Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. John Welch, aged 33.

In Wilton, Dr. Enoch H. Thompson, aged 26.

In Eridon, on the 20th ult. Joseph Gray, Esq. aged 34.

In Mercer, on the 10th ult. Margaret W. daughter of William Blanding, aged one year and three months.

In Sanford, Mrs. Catharine, wife of Mr. Walter Gowen, aged 34.

In Dedham, Mass. Capt. Abel Richards, aged 94, an officer of the Revolution.

In Paris, Fennella, aged 15, and Emily, aged 13 years, daughters of Henry Fennell, Esq.

In Readfield, April 23d, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Reuben Smith, Esq. and daughter of Dudley Robinson, of Brentwood, N. H. aged 56. The deceased was a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, a kind neighbor, liberal and benevolent to the poor; and died in full belief of future happiness.

In Farmington, of consumption, Mr. RICHARD RICE, Jr. aged 35 years. His remains were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of people. He lived as he died, in a strong belief of Universal Salvation. Death presented to his view no terrors—he looked forward with calm resignation to the heavenly expected change—and when he arrived for his exit from amid this vale of tears he closed his eyes in transport of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. Father and mother, brothers and sisters, and numerous other relatives, have realized an irreparable loss—they mourn the death of one of their family, but not as those who mourn without a hope.—Sandy River Yeoman.

Died in Eridon, 25th Jan. last, ARTHUR RICH, aged 54. By the death of this worthy individual, a bereaved widow, and a large family of children are left to mourn the loss of an excellent and affectionate husband and father. The Universalist society to which he belonged sensibly realize his loss. It is no more than is due to his memory to say, that he was generally respected by all who knew him. He died in the firm belief of the final salvation of all mankind from sin and death. Amongst the directions which he gave concerning his funeral, he requested that a Universalist should preach his funeral sermon. It accordingly fell to my lot to attend on the occasion, which was truly solemn and interesting.

A. A. R.
Died, in Monson, of consumption, Feb. 15th last, Silas Beck. From the time of his illness, his attention was turned to the subject of religion. On attending the Universalist Convention in Norway, in 1830 (his mind being particularly called to the study of the Scriptures) he became satisfied that a world's salvation was revealed in the word of God. Thirsted him to receive Jesus Christ as the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. These sublime and heavenly principles, received in the heart, enabled him to bear with patience his last sickness, though it was very severe.—There was a considerable exertion used to induce him to renounce his faith in the salvation of all men and to embrace the doctrine of eternal and painful torment without effect. To one who exhorted him to renounce, he replied, that his trust was in the living God for his salvation, and all that could be said upon the subject could never move him. He retained his senses to the last. He is gone! but his memory is sweet to all that knew him.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

Thursday, May 3.—Arrived, sch's Nelson, Merchant, Edgartown; Betsey & Polly, Baker, Dennis.

Friday, May 4.—Sailed, sch's Osprey, Weymouth, Salem; Fame, Caler, Portland; Dorcas, Kelley, Harwick; sloops Combine, Sears, Dennis; Amelia, Gray, Sandwich.

Saturday, May 5.—Sailed, sch's Thomas, Crowell, Dartmouth; Resolution, Merriman, Fall River.

Monday, May 7.—Arrived, sch's Charles, Jewett, Providence; James-Munroe, Hall, Dennis; Adeline, Brookings, Bath; Martha, Edwards, New-York; William-Barker, Blanchard, Boston; Cyrus, —, Salem; sloops Alexander, Bennett, New-Bedford; Charles, Atkins, Sandwich.

Tuesday, May 8.—Arrived, brig Atlantic, Beck, Boston; sch's Bony-Boat, Moores, do.; Worumon-togue, Wait, do.; Don-Quixote, Calwell, Ipswich; Lydia, Nickerson, Dennis; Mary, Marston, Bath; Charles, Goldsmith, Manchester; Good Return, Plimney, Nantucket; Benevolence, Baker, Dennis; Mary & Betsey, Kelley, Dennis; Polly-Ever, Chase, Dennis; Hiram, Frisbee, Portsmouth; Roxana, Jones, Situate; sloops Rapid, Chible, Falmouth; Fourth-of-July, Blanchard, Boston.

Clerk Wanted.

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, who has been educated in good moral principles, possessing a competent knowledge of figures, and writes a fair hand, may learn of an eligible situation by enquiring of either of the Publishers of this paper.

Removal.

THE Universalist Bookstore, Portland, Maine, is removed to No. 6, Exchange street, 6 doors from Middle street. A general assortment of Universalist publications, Miscellaneous, School Books, Stationery, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. All orders from the country carefully attended to.

MENZIES RAYNER, Jr.

Portland, Feb. 10, 1832. 7

POETRY.

Extract from MOLL FITCHER, a Poem.
NEW-ENGLAND.

Oh—greener hills may catch the sun
Beneath the glorious heaven of France;
And streams, rejoicing as they run
Like life beneath the day-beams' glance,
May wander where the orange bough
With golden fruit is bending low;
And there may bend a brighter sky
O'er green and classic Italy.
And pillared fane and ancient grave
Bear record of another time,
And over shaft and architrave
The green luxuriant ivy climb;
And far towards the rising sun
The palm may shake its leaves on high,
Where flowers are opening, one by one,
Like stars upon the twilight sky,
And breezes soft as sighs of love
Above the broad banana stray,
And through the Brahmin's sacred grove
A thousand bright-lured pinions play!
Yet, unto thee, New-England, still
Thy wandering sons shall stretch their arms,
And thy rude chart of rock and hill
Seem dearer than the land of palms!
Thy mossy oak and mountain pine
More welcome than the banyan's shade,
And every free, blue stream of time
Seem richer than the golden bed
Of Oriental waves, which glow
And sparkle with the wealth below!

MISCELLANY.

From the Genesee Farmer.

LEISURE MOMENTS.

"He who every morning plans the transactions of the day, and follows out that plan, carries on a thread which will guide him through the labyrinth of the most busy life. The orderly arrangement of his time is like a ray of light, which cuts itself through all his affairs. But where no light is cast, where the disposal of time is surrendered merely to the chance of incidents, all things are huddled together in one chaos, which admits neither of distribution nor review."—Blair.

Among all the active operations of life, the want of system is no where more apparent than among farmers. Every day is suffered to take care of itself with them, and the trouble and perplexity occasioned thereby, is seldom attributed to its true source. For want of proper management, their business drives them, and of course, their work, in such cases, can be but half done. This is one reason why we have so many bad farmers. If we cast our eyes to other branches of business, the manufactory for instance, we see much more order and regularity. The hours of labor are allotted to each, and every person engaged acts his appointed part. All goes on regular y, and though much more complex than farming is generally conducted with less irregularity and trouble. Now these things ought not to be. Farmers should conduct all their business with the most scrupulous exactness.

I complain not of those things which are considered of radical importance, (and really are so) such as rotation of crops, and the like—but shall confine myself at present to what are considered the minor duties of a farmer, and for this very reason are overlooked and neglected. Oh, this is but a trifle, a mere nothing—and that is a trifle, and so on, and because it is a little thing it is despised. But let us remember that

"Sands form the mountains, moments make the year," and that the greater part of life is made up of little events; indeed, the great changes in life frequently owe their birth to some little adventitious circumstance—never a man came to the gallows but that the first step was a small one—and most bankrupts are made such by despising little things.

If man would read the page of nature, she would teach him a salutary lesson on this subject. We see the utmost order and harmony, not only in the grand system of systems, where "worlds on worlds in phalanx deep" perform their regular evolutions, but also in the smaller things of creative wisdom is seen the most perfect order and nicety. The smallest insect that the most powerful microscope can present to our view is so complete in its various parts, as to silence, one would think, every doubt of the sceptic. And the minutest plan is so perfect in its organization, that the hand of design is visible in every part. Let us, then, my fellow farmers, learn a lesson. We behold nature perfectly systematic in all her operations, let us follow her example.

Firstly, I would have every member of the family rise precisely at the same hour every morning by means of a bell or some other signal. The benefits arising from such a course, both to health, and in the saving of time, are inconceivable. A morning scene, in the house of some who pretend to be farmers, is enough to put every real farmer to the blush.

The first thing to be heard (and that after the sun has made his appearance above the horizon, and the birds have offered up with inimitable sweetness their matin hymn), is, "boys!" Jim snores; "boys!" is again vociferated. Sam turns over; and Bill, as if half asleep and half awake, grunts out "zur?" "Come, come, why don't you get up?" cries the good man of the house, "the sun is an hour and a half high this minute,—and that plaguy old sow broke into the corn field last night, and let in all the shoats, and old broad tore down the fence and got into the garden," (where, by the by, he could do little mischief.) "Jim, why didn't you turn them are oxen down into the big pasture as I told you to last night?" Jim continues to snore.—"Come, Sam, get up and turn out them are hogs and stop up the hole." The reader can judge from such an introduction of the day what the sequel will prove, and I will not detain him by rehearsing it.

Secondly, I would have each one's portion of the chores allotted to him, even to building fires in the morning. By this means, nothing will be neglected by one's leaving it for the other to perform, nor any time lost in telling one another what is to do, and asking what has been done. In addition to this, they will be done much

better, for where one has the exclusive charge of cattle, horses, sheep, or any thing of the kind, he takes more care to keep them in a thriving condition.

Thirdly, I would have breakfast, dinner and supper at particular stated hours each day.

Fourthly, I would have the same regulations in regard to retiring at night as rising in the morning.

Fifthly, I would have a certain portion of each day allotted to labor, and a certain portion to study and reading.

Sixthly, "A place for every thing, and every thing in its place," should be every farmer's motto. More is frequently lost in looking after a tool than it is worth.

Lastly, Undertake no more than you can do well and do in season. If you have more land than you can manage in this manner, sell a part of it and put your money at interest.

From the New-England Farmer.

SQUASHES.

Andover, Mass. Feb. 20, 1832.

To raise winter squashes the following method is recommended:—Select a rich piece of ground, rather moist, not much exposed to the wind, and free from shade. At the proper season, plough it well three times; dig holes in the earth about eight feet distant, sufficiently large to contain more than one bushel, put into each, a shovel three times full of strong manure, and one pint of dry ashes or slacked lime. The compost taken from the hogyard or slaughter house cellar is preferable. Cover this composition slightly with dirt; after a few days, take a hoe, chop it over, mix it with a sufficient quantity of earth to fill the holes nearly. Let this exercise be repeated two or three times in the course of ten or twelve, or fourteen days, as the weather may be, and plant the seeds taken from large ripe squashes. The plants will soon spring up, and then the enemy will appear in great armies—I mean small striped and large black bugs; any thing that is offensive to the olfactory nerves of human being, will retard their operations, but the only sovereign remedy is to take life. The plants, therefore, should be critically examined at least twice each day, and the bugs destroyed. Hoe them frequently, make the top of the ground in the form of a concave lens, and leave only three or four thrifty plants in each hill. The squash like other vines, especially of the genus *cucurbita*, receives much of its nutriment directly from the rain, the air and the dew; of course the leaves should be sustained in their natural position. To affect this object, place brush between the hills in every direction, just before the vines begin to spread; and, with the blessing of heaven, a large crop may be expected.

I am aware that this method of raising squashes requires much labor and persevering attention; but the cultivator will be amply compensated. Last season I planted one hundred hills, and raised between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds which at the rate they are usually sold, would amount to more than sixty dollars. My yard was about eighty feet square.—OBSERVATOR.

Radishes.—After sowing good seed in a good soil, the next thing is to keep the worms from them. This may be done by saturating the ground with ley; or put unleached ashes on your radish bed, after sowing it, and let the rain wash it in, or if it does not rain in a few days, sprinkle the bed with water, so as to leach the ashes. We never raised any good radishes till last summer, when we had three crops in succession. The last we sowed the middle of August, and had beautiful radishes till October.

Gardens.—Do not spade up your garden ground for beds until the ground is warm, then let it lie a day or two before you spade again. When the ground smokes in the morning put in seeds; you cannot much mistake.—Genesee Farmer.

Immensity of the Universe.—Baron Zach, an eminent astronomer, computes that there may be a thousand millions of stars in the heavens.—(Art. Astronomy, Encyclop. Brit.)—If we supposed each star to be a sun and attended by ten planets (leaving comets out of the calculation), we have ten thousand millions of globes like the earth within what are considered the bounds of the known universe. As there are suns to give light throughout all these systems, we may infer that there are also eyes to behold it, and beings whose nature in this one important particular, is analogous to our own. To form some idea of the infinitely small proportion which our earth bears to this vast aggregate of systems, let us suppose 5000 blades of grass to grow upon a square yard, from which we find, by calculation that a meadow one mile in breadth, will contain 10,000 millions of blades of grass. Let us then imagine such a meadow stretches out to the length of a mile before us, and the proportion which a single blade of grass bears to the whole herbage on its surface—will express the relation which our earth bears to the known universe! But even this is exclusive, probably, of millions of suns "bosomed" in the unknown depths of space, and placed for ever beyond our ken, or the light of which may not have had time to travel down to us since the period of their creation.

HANDEL. The celebrated Handel being once in a country church, asked the organist to permit him to play the congregation out, to which he readily consented. Handel took his seat at the organ, and began to play in such a masterly manner,

as to instantly attract the attention of the people who instead of vacating their seats as usual, remained for a considerable time, fixed in silent admiration. The organist began to be impatient (perhaps his wife was waiting dinner) and at length addressing the performer, told him that he could not play the people out, and advised him to relinquish the attempt; which done a few harsh strains in the accustomed manner operated like the reading of the riot act, by instantly dispersing the audience.

A country Doctor, of homely breeding courted a brisk girl, the daughter of a farmer, who was persuaded to marry him, he having a pretty good estate. Accordingly, the day was appointed. But shortly after, spying a mare on which the old man used to ride, and which for easy gate was much esteemed, he, the Doctor, desired to have her given in to complete his matrimonial bargain, but being refused, he flung away in a huff, and told the father he might keep his daughter. The girl was delighted with this rupture; but soon after, the Doctor repented of his folly, and came again to see her, when she was at home alone. She pretended to have no knowledge of him. "Why, it is strange," said he, "that you should so soon forget me. I am your old admirer, the Doctor." "I cry you mercy, Sir, replied she, 'I do remember me of such a person; you are the gentleman who came wooing my father's grey mare. Your mistress is grazing in the orchard, and you may make your addresses to her if you please.'

DANISH PANDEMONIUM. In the Edda or Sacred Book of the ancient Danes, the eternal punishment of the wicked is thus described:—"There is an abode remote from the sun, the gates of which face the north; poison rains there through a thousand openings; this place is all composed of the carcasses of serpents; there run certain torrents, in which are plunged the perjurers, assassins, and those who seduce unmarried women; a black dragon flies incessantly around, and devours the bodies of the wretches who are there imprisoned."

The B ne Plant.—We have so often seen this plant recommended in the newspapers for dysentery, diarrhoea and common cholera morbus, that we are induced to think highly of it as a medicinal herb. Dr. Stone of this town has raised it for several years, and employs it in his practice. He esteems it as one of the best remedies known in the healing art, for the diseases named. In the Southern States the blacks almost universally raise it, as they are often attacked with bowel complaints, and it was calculated that last year the lives of several hundred children in Baltimore and vicinity were saved by it. A leaf or two of it are stirred in a tumbler of water for a few minutes, till the water becomes thick, when the patient drinks it. It communicates no unpleasant taste to the water, and is not therefore so likely to be refused by the tender sufferer. The seed can be obtained at the New England seed store, Boston.—Greenfield Gazette.

A Family, by the name of *Calfe*, were greatly addicted to ridicule passengers as they passed the house. Having exercised their laughing faculties upon a remarkable deformed gentleman, to whom they were utter strangers, excepting by sight, he at last stepped up to the window, and begged leave to know if they kept a butcher's shop? This degrading question extorted a torrent of abuse. The gentleman calmly replied, that he was sorry for his mistake: the *Calfe's heads* that were always hung out, had led to the supposition.

A man in prosperity forgets every one; and in adversity every one forgets him.—In prosperity he appears to have lost his senses; and when loaded with misfortunes he is said never to have had any. In this sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world; and when hurled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him.

A Shoemaker of Schoharie, was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed, that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "If that is all," replied Cispens, "put on the boots, that objection will gradually wear away."

An Ancient Case of Locked Jaw.—A Scotch clergyman, in the Southern part of this State, preaching on the subject of Daniel in the lion's den, and his miraculous escape from so eminent a peril, thus proceeded—

"And what d've think was the reason why the lions dinna tear Daniel a' to pieces, and eat him up, even as a cat eats up a mouse? I d'au say nane o'ye can tell, noo, vary weel, I'll tell you haw it was; The Laird abnan, he gin'ed the LOCKED JAW."—N. Y. Constellation.

Stage Accidents. The Western stage, when about to leave Greenfield for Albany on Monday night, was upset while turning. A Miss Bradbury was severely bruised and taken from the stage delirious, but was better next day. Mr. Livermore of Cambridge received a gash in the head, but was not severely hurt.—The Mail stage from Baltimore, to Wheeling, was upset night of 15th ult. in descending a ridge of the Alleghany. Mr. J. A. Townsend, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Atchison of Wheeling, were much bruised, but were able to pursue their journey.

TO UNIVERSALISTS.

MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, Boston, keep constantly for sale, aside from their general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, a large assortment of

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M. C. & L. have made arrangements to receive every publication, interesting to the sect, as soon as published; and intend their store as a GENERAL DEPOSITORY FOR UNIVERSALIST PUBLICATIONS, from every part of the UNITED STATES. They will continue to publish such BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, SERMONS, CATECHISMS and TRACTS, as may be considered valuable—and they would respectfully request AUTHORS to communicate to them their wishes and designs. PUBLISHERS of Universalist Works are requested to forward some of each of their publications as soon as out of the Press, and all proper exertion shall be made to extend the sale of them.

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UNIVERSALIST BOOKS, of every description that are to be obtained in the United States, are kept constantly on hand for sale, wholesale and retail, by THOMAS WHITTEMORE, at the Trumpet Office, No. 40, Cornhill, Boston. Orders from a distance cheerfully and promptly attended to. The port of Boston furnishes ready conveyances to all parts in the United States; and books and pamphlets, when ordered to any considerable amount, are packed in strong boxes, and forwarded in the most perfect order. These books are furnished on commission to those whose character is well known, or who send recommendations from persons with whom we are acquainted.

All orders should be directed as follows: "Thomas Whittemore, Trumpet Office, Boston, Mass."

Removal.

THE Universalist Bookstore, Portland, Maine, is removed to No. 6, Exchange street, 6 doors from Middle street. A general assortment of Universalist publications, Miscellaneous, School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. All orders from the country carefully attended to. MENZIES RAYNER, Jr. Portland, Feb. 10, 1832.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to adjournment the Stockholders of the FRANKLIN BANK are hereby notified that a meeting of said Stockholders will be held at the selectmen's room in Gardiner, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing five Directors to govern said Bank, and to act upon any other business relative to the organization of said Bank that may be deemed expedient.

D. L. MILLIKEN, Sec'y. Gardiner, May 3, 1832.

TO LET.

A CONVENIENT two story House, to which is attached a Wood-shed and Barn, a good Well of water, and about half an acre of Land, pleasantly situated between Gardiner and Hallowell villages, about three quarters of a mile from the former place. The above will be let on reasonable terms. Apply to DARIUS NYE. Hallowell, March 26, 1832.

BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by WM. PALMER, Introductory Discourse and Lectures of the American Institute of Instruction, Court and Camp of Bonaparte, Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, Life of Belshazzar, Bryant's Poems, Nautical Reminiscences, Journal of Voyages and Travels, by Tyerman and Bennett, Evelina, No. 21 Library Select Novels, Meckel's Anatomy, vol. 1, Sawyer on Fever, Gregory's practice of Physic, with notes by Peixotto, A Book for the children of Maine, Life of Columbus, for children. 17 Gardiner, May 1, 1832.

SHOES.—A prime assortment of Ladies Kid, Prunella and Satin SHOES, just received and for sale by CHAS. TARBELL.

Room Paper.

WM. PALMER has just received a good assortment of ROOM PAPER, which will be sold very low. May 1, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has of late appointed Administratrix on the estate of Doct. JESSE PIKE, late of Litchfield, in the county of Lincoln, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said JESSE PIKE, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment.

CLARISSA A. PIKE, Adm'x. Litchfield, Feb. 21, 1832. 10—3w

DANCING.

MR. N. INGOLS most respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town that his SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday, May the 9th, 1832, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Gardiner Hotel. Terms of tuition, five dollars per quarter for each scholar. May 1, 1832.

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a note of hand dated April 24, 1832, given by the subscriber to Jesse W. Smith for thirty-five dollars, payable in November next, as no consideration has been received for said note by the subscriber, and the same will not be paid. DANIEL HILDRETH. Gardiner, April 28, 1832.

MAHOGANY.

BLAKE & KITTREDGE, (Formerly GRIDLEY, BLAKE & Co. City Market Building, Brattle street, Boston.

FEET FOR SALE, 185,000 MAHOGANY, selected with great care from various cargoes, and comprising the best assortment of branch and plain Mahogany to be found in the city, sawed into all dimensions and thickness of oist, plank, boards and veneers, suitable for Cabinet Makers, House and Ship Carpenters, or for Factories, which they will sell at the lowest market price and in lots of any quantity that their customers may be accommodated without purchasing any superfluous stock. B. & K. respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves or send their orders, which will be attended to the same as if they were present. Boston, April 10, 1832.

Spring Goods.

GORDON & STODDARD, No. 78 and 80 State Street, BOSTON, HAVE received by the late arrivals from Europe 200 packages, comprising an extensive assortment of WOOLLES, COTTONS, LINENS and STUFF GOODS, which they offer for sale LOW for cash or short credit. April 16, 1832.

NEW GOODS.—CHARLES TARBELL has just received his Spring Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which are offered at very low prices for Cash.—Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Dr. James W. Ford.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, has taken a room at Maj. E. Balkcom's in Waterville village, and will be happy to attend to all orders in the line of his profession. Waterville, March 8, 1832.

New Flour.

A FEW barrels new FLOUR for sale, for cash only, by P. SHELTON. April 24.

Great Improvement in Mills.

THE subscriber has made an additional improvement in his reaction water wheel which makes it pay, which he now offers for sale in single rights, or in districts, to suit purchasers.

The subscriber confidently asserts that his water wheel, than by any other wheel now in use, while the expense is less than one fourth that of the best wheel, having been found by an actual experiment, to perform twice the labor of the tub wheel placed in the same situation, being on a perpendicular shaft, no gearing necessary in its application to grist mills and other machinery; it is peculiarly adapted to small streams with moderate head of water, and is but little affected by iron, and of course, very durable.

The wheel is now in successful operation in the grist mill of Hon. Jas. Bridge, Augusta, Me., where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1830. JOHN TURNER.

I hereby certify that I have lately erected a grist mill in Augusta with two run of stones, the one moved by a tub wheel of the most approved construction, and the other by Turner's Improved Reaction Wheel, the reacting wheel has been in operation seven weeks, and has proved itself to be decidedly preferable to the tub wheel.

I hereby certify that during the time I was making preparations for erecting a grist mill in North Salem, several different kinds of wheels, among which was Turner's Patent Reaction Wheel, from the appearance of it was decidedly of the opinion that it was preferable to any other—without hesitation I caused three of Turner's wheels to be put in operation in my mill. It has proved equal to my expectations in every respect. JOHN SMITH. Readfield, Feb. 16, 1832.

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S N. GOODSELL, Editor.

In issuing proposals for the second volume of the Farmer, which will commence on the first of January, 1832, the Publishers have the pleasure of stating that the work has met the decided approbation of that class of the community for whom it is intended, and has had the salutary effect of calling out many writers, whose experience would otherwise have been unavailable; and they are also induced to believe it has less the means of awakening many of our Farmers to the importance of extending their information upon the subject of their daily pursuits, and furnishing them with the utility and necessity of a paper devoted especially to "the tillers of the ground." The public papers, and the judgment of many of our most enlightened husbandmen, concur in the opinion that Mr. Goodsell, the editor, has fulfilled his duties with such ability, as, with the aid of his correspondents, to have placed the Genesee Farmer on a level with the best Agricultural journals of our country. It has, as yet, elicited the good feelings and contributions of but a small part of that portion of our agriculturalists who are well qualified to impart an interest and value to its columns.—We shall therefore, commence the publication of the second volume with the hope and the assurance, that many names will be added to the list of contributors in the course of another year, and we may venture to predict that the second volume will at least equal, if it does not excel, the first.

Its leading object has been, and will be, to impart that information which will tend in the greatest degree to the improvement of the Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Economy, of our country.

The first volume can be supplied to all new subscribers, and bound in a neat manner to such as desire it.—In soliciting the patronage of the public, and especially of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, we ask no further than an intelligent farming public may think we deserve it.

CONDITIONS.—The Farmer is printed every Saturday in a quarto form, on fine paper, and fair type, with a Title Page and Index, making 416 pages a year, at \$2.50, payable in six months, or \$2, if paid in advance. LUTHER TUCKER, & Co. Rochester, Dec 1831.

"THE AMERICAN FARMER."

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore by I. IRVING HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains, also, every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

Contents of No. 46. Vol. 13. Chess or Wheat—State Agricultural Societies—on the culture of the Sweet potato—on the culture of the Vine—on the Tamarix Gallica, employed as a Hedge—Instructions for paragon—Fruit Trees—Grape Vines—Cultivation of Fishermen—Heating by hot water—Chestnut—Instructions of Soda—Cherry—Current of country produce in the New York and Baltimore markets—Advertisements.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view of subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

Dr. Davenport's Bilious PILLS.

THESE PILLS so justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and easy remedy for bilious complaints, pain in the head, stomach and bowels; in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits.

They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons and hours, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without any regard to diet, or hindrance to business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual that by experience they are found to exceed any other Physic heretofore offered to the public.

Mr. Daniell—I have made use of various kinds of Bilious Pills in my family, and I hesitate not to say, that Doct. Davenport's Pills are the best family medicine I have ever used. P. ALLEN.

Davenport's Celebrated EYE WATER.

Which needs only to be used to be highly approved of for all sorts of weak and sore eyes. From among the numerous certificates offered in favor of this excellent collyrium, one only will be published, from Dr. Amos Townsend of Norridgewock.

This may certify I have used Davenport's Eye Water in a number of cases and have never known it to fail in one instance. AMOS TOWNSEND. February 23, 1830.

Wheaton's Itch Ointment.

Price reduced to 25 cents.—(C) THE character of this celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled for being a safe, speedy and certain cure for that loathsome disease called the Itch—and for all kinds of Pimples on the skin; likewise a valuable article for the Salt Rheum and Chilblains. For further particulars see directions accompanying each box.

WHEATON'S well known JAUNDICE BITTERS.

These Bitters, which are so eminently useful for removing all jaundice and bilious complaints.—The public are informed that by a recent arrangement made with J. WHEATON, the genuine letters will hereafter be offered with J. D. stamped on the lid and directions signed by J. Daniell instead of J. Wheaton as formerly.

The above is kept constantly for sale in Gardiner, by J. BOWMAN; in Hallowell by Robinson, Page & Co.; and Ariel Ward, in Augusta by Eben Fuller, Willard & Snell, and E. S. Tappan; in Vassalboro, by D. Robinson, J. Butterfield, and G. Carlton; in Winslow, by S. and J. Eaton; in Waterville, by D. Cook and by Mr. Baker; in Milburn, by S. & D. Weston; in C. Bloomfield, by J. Farrar & Son; in Fairfield, by T. Latham; in Norridgewock, by S. Sylvester, D. Townsend, and A. Manly; in Anson, by D. Steward, Jr. and F. Smith, and by the Druggists in Portland and Boston.

All orders directed to J. DANIELL, sole proprietor, Dedham, Mass. will meet with prompt attention. Merch 20, 1832. Supply